FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 MAY 1983

Lebanon

Political Developments — Lebanon negotiated the agreement with Israel on behalf of Lebanese and Arab interests, "including the interests of sister Syria," Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan told the Cabinet in remarks reported by Beirut radio. He said Lebanon will prove it is fully aware of these interests, which are harmed by the misinterpretations of the agreement expressed by "some people." The prime minister also stressed that U.S. participation in the agreement was a negotiating option, not an alignment of Lebanon's policy.

Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt called for the formation of a "broad political and military front" to oppose the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and combat "Phalangist dominance," AFP reported. The opposition front should, if necessary, remove areas under its control from the authority of the state and establish its own political, military, and economic organization, he said.

Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon broadcast the text of a memorandum from northern leaders to the government condemning the "inauspicious agreement" for placing Lebanon "in Israel's orbit" and denouncing attempts to impose "one-party authority" throughout the country. On the other hand, Phalangist Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil declared at a Lebanese Front meeting that, in light of Syria's opposition to the "liberation" of Lebanon, "the brothers and friends" are now the problem since the Israeli problem has almost ended, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

Syrian Position — Reacting to President Reagan's recent statement,Damascus radio said Reagan referred to Syria as if it were part of his domain. Syria makes its own decisions, the radio emphasized, and it placed the "card" of the withdrawal of its forces at Lebanon's disposal to help the latter remove Israeli forces in accordance with UN resolutions. The radio added that there has been no agreement or understanding that Syrian forces would withdraw when Israel gains from its invasion or "annexes one-third of Lebanon" into its security sphere, including areas adjacent to Syria.

In another development unofficial sources cited by Beirut radio said Lebanese-Syrian negotiations will start next week. Meanwhile, the Syrians reopened roads to Beirut, according to Radio Free Lebanon. Telephone links between Beirut and eastern Lebanon remain cut, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Rupture With Libya — The Foreign Ministry informed a Libyan official that Salih ad-Duruqi, secretary of the people's committee of Libya's brotherhood bureau, should not return to Beirut, according to Beirut radio. Meanwhile, Libya called on the Arab League to adopt measures against Lebanon similar to those applied to Egypt after the Camp David accords, JANA noted.

Israeli-U.S. Agreement — The newly signed Israeli-U.S. memorandum of understanding recognizes Israel's right to self-defense against "terrorist actions" from inside Lebanese territory, and "some people"interpret this as permission to pursue terrorists beyond Israel's northern border, IDF Radio reported.

PLO

PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir arrived "unexpectedly" in Amman for talks with members of the PLO office in Jordan reviewing the current Arab situation and Palestinian developments in light of the recent Lebanese-Israeli accords, INA and Radio Monte Carlo reported. He is also expected to meet with Jordanian officials. Meanwhile, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat inspected Palestinian forces in Al-Biqa' for the fourth consecutive day, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. Prior to his visit to Al-Biqa', 'Arafat presided over a meeting of the PLO's Higher Military Council which discussed the overall military situation, PLO combat readiness, and the possibility of escalating guerrilla operations behind the "enemy's rear lines," the radio added.

Jordan-West Bank

Jordan's latest measures restricting entry across bridges from the West Bank illustrate its insistence on obstructing Israeli plans to empty the West Bank and Gaza of their Palestinian inhabitants, Amman radio affirmed. The "most important bastion" against the Israeli settlement program will remain the Palestinians' steadfastness and insistence on remaining in their homeland despite all kinds of daily suffering, the radio added.

GCC Mission to Iraq

After visiting Tehran earlier, a GCC mission led by the Kuwaiti and UAE foreign ministers met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and discussed the situation in the Gulf area and the Arab region, INA reported. Subsequently, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir told WAKH that the results of the talks, which dealt with the war and efforts to end it, were "very good." The ministers will report on their talks to the GCC Ministerial Council meeting being held in Riyadh to discuss ways to end the Iran-Iraq war, stop the leakage of oil polluting the Gulf waters, and review the Lebanese-Israeli Accord, SPA reported.

Iran

Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam will visit Syria to deliver a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i to President Hafiz al-Asad on current developments in the region and Iran's stand on them, SANA reported. The Iranian official will also deliver a similar message to Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the report added. Earlier, the Iranian Foreign Ministry issued a statement calling the Lebanese-Israeli

agreement a "hostile" move against the Islamic world and "treason to the Palestinian cause," IRNA reported. It also pledged Iran's "total" support for Syria in its resistance and advocated "vigorous and all-out struggle" against the United States and Israel.

Sudan

Mutiny — The Armed Forces have crushed a mutiny by a detachment in the southern region, according to a General Command announcement reported by SUNA. Noting that the detachment had refused to obey recent orders to change location, the statement said decisive measures became imperative after the troops continued their indiscipline as a result of "foreign contacts and instigations." Government forces seized large quantities of weapons brought from abroad "as part of the criminal designs against Sudan," the statement added.

Stand on Lebanon — President Ja'far Numayri expressed support for Lebanese President Amin Al-Jumayyil and sharply criticized Syria for plotting against Lebanon's security and stability, according to a statement carried by SUNA. The Syrians rejected the Israeli-Lebanese agreement because they realized it would be an obstacle to their "colonialist schemes" in Lebanon, Numayri said.

YAR

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih told the People's Constitutional Council that he will not nominate himself for another presidential term after his current term expires in July, QNA reported.

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Prime Minister Discusses Domestic Issues

AU161657 Sofia Zemedelsko Zname in Bulgarian 13 May 83 pp 1,5

[APN reporter's interview with Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand -- date, place not given]

[Text] If one wants to evaluate the significance of the changes in Afghanistan, the leader of the Afghan Government said, one must take into account that on the eve of the April Revolution Afghanistan was one of the poorest and most poorly developed states in the world. Among the 129 countries covered by the UN statistics report, our country was in 108th place according to the national per capita income of the population. Afghanistan was unable to provide its population with food. Only 1 out of 10 adult Afghans knew how to read and write, and there were 1,000 medical doctors for 15 million people.

The April Revolution opened up the way to a new life for the Afghan people and marked a sharp turn in the ancient history of our country, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand noted. With the participation of the broad people's masses, important socioeconomic transformations have taken place in Afghanistan in the last 5 years.

Almost 11 million peasants were released from their oppressive obligations to major farmers and moneylenders, amounting to 30 billion afghanis ($600 million). Almost 300,000 peasant families with little or no property received agricultural plots during the agrarian reform. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan rendered great assistance to the agrarian workers, giving them credit for purchasing seeds, chemical fertilizers, agrarian equipment,and so forth.

Much is being done in Afghanistan to increase the standard of living of the workers and the employees, the chairman of the Afghan Council of Ministers added. Their salaries were increased by an average of 26 percent and, in the low bracket, by 40-50 percent. This year, a total of 800 million afghanis was allocated in the state budget for the working people's social needs. After the revolution in Afghanistan, trade unions were formed whose membership already totals 160,000 people. Youth and women's organizations, as well as creative unions, were also created. A National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was created in which representatives of all strata of the population and the country's tribes and nationalities are members, along with the representatives of the Afghan People's Democratic Party.

The struggle against iliteracy acquired unprecedented scope. Now more than 650,000 people are learning how to read and write in special courses. Hundreds of new schools have been opened and the production of school aids has sharply increased.

Answering the question of what prevents the solution of the problems faced by Afghanistan, the leader of the Afghan Government pointed out, first of all, the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan conducted by the international reaction led by the United States. The recent decision of the U.S. Senate to increase assistance to the Afghan counterrevolution was evaluated by the Afghan prime minister as further escalating the subversive activity against Afghanistan. This simply an attempt to prevent the stabilization of the situation in the region. The undeclared war and the economic blockade created additional and rather significant difficulties for the Afghan people's economy and caused the allocation of great sums and human reserves for defensive needs and to ensure the republic's security.

Dwelling on the prospects for regulating the situation around Afghanistan, the chairman of the Afghan Council of Ministers pointed out that love of peace, respect for the UN Charter, and the firm observance of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement form the steady basis of the foreign policy of the Afghan Government. This was reflected in the "basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," the provisional constitution of the country, and in the program for action, the main political document of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, adopted by the all-national party conference last year.

As far as the presence of a limited Soviet contingent in Afghanistan is concerned, this contingent was allowed into the country at the request of its legal government on the basis of the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation between Afghanistan and the USSR, in total accordance with international law and Article 51 of the UN Charter. This action, as repeatedly pointed out by the two states' leaders, is of a temporary and limited nature.

Soviet assistance, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand notes, is a guarantee for the national sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. The matter of withdrawing the Soviet troops from Afghanistan depends only on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR and will be resolved when the outside armed interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stops and its further status as a nonaligned country is guaranteed.

In conclusion, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said that the position of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on regulating the situation around Afghanistan has been presented in detail in the declarations of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981. Afghanistan supports the normalization of the relations with neighboring Pakistan and Iran at the negotiating table.

Gandhi Says Talks With Akalis Will Continue

BK181605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Speaking to newsmen [in Lucknow on 18 May], Mrs Gandhi said that the talks with the Akalis will continue until a satisfactory solution is found. She said that we are talking to them all the time. She said: How can we proceed further unless we know their reaction? she asked.

In reply to a question, the prime minister expressed the hope that the situation in Punjab will not go out of control.

Asking about Harchand Singh Longowal's suggestion for opposition convention, she said we keep on meeting one opposition party or the other.

Newspaer Editors Speak on Visit to Punjab

BK181609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Nine prominent newspaper editors have said that conditions now prevailing in Punjab are quite normal. The delegation had separate meetings with Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, Sant Bhindranwale, and other leaders.

The Akali leaders have assured the delegation that they are keen to ensure amity and will do everything to protect the interest of all people.

This information was given at a news conference in Amritsar by the leader of the delegation, Mr Bishwa Bandhu Gupta. The delegation also visited Chandigarh and Patiala.

Kashmir Conference Chief Doubts Free, Fair Poll

BK190350 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The chairman of the Jammu and Kashmir People's Conference, Mr Abdul Ghani Lone, has expressed doubt whether a free and fair poll will be held in the coming assembly election in the state. Speaking at a press conference in Srinagar, he alleged that government machinery is working for the ruling party and some government servants are openly canvassing for the National Conference candidates.

A deputation of the Congress-I candidates called on the governor, Mr. B.K. Nehru, yesterday and drew his attention to what they called large-scale violence by the ruling party.

Meanwhile, an official spokesman has said the state government is taking action to check the miscreants involved in stray incidents of violence. He said that in all 67 clashes have taken place starting from the day of scrutiny [of nomination papers]. One person was killed when two rival groups indulged in stone pelting in Hazratbal constituency in Srinagar. He said police had registered the case and taken two people into custody.

Deccan Herald Commentator on Visit by Arkhipov

BK181435 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 18 May 83

[Commentary by S. Vishwam of *Deccan Herald*: "A Highly Successful Visit"]

[Text] There was good ground for mutual satisfaction at the end of the 6-day visit to India by the first Soviet deputy prime minister, Mr I.V. Arkhipov. His was the first visit by a senior Soviet leader to India after the death of President Brezhnev. As such, both the countries had high expectations from it.

Before his departure from New Delhi, Mr Arkhipov said that his talks with Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, had revealed perfect identity of views on international questions like peace and reduction of tension. Mr Arkhipov appeared to have summed up precisely the two issues which continue to preoccupy the thinking of both the Indian and Soviet Governments. On its part, the Soviet Union has made a variety of constructive offers to the West for limiting nuclear arms in Europe. These offers will no doubt figure in the resumed Soviet-American talks scheduled to begin in Geneva this week.

On India's part the thrust of the government toward disarmament, world peace, and global economic development has reflected itself through the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit held in New Delhi in March. It was but natural that the contents of the political and economic declarations and the special New Delhi message of the summit should have been discussed by Indian leaders with the distinguished visitor. The summit had emphasized that disarmament and developments go together, and for this purpose it was vital to end the nuclear arms race so that the resources spent on arms could be diverted for development. At the same time it was imperative to restructure the global economy, which had developed serious and fundamental desequilibrium.

Soon after the summit, reports from Moscow had suggested that the positions adopted by it on various global issues had evoked sympathy in the Soviet Union. Mr Arkhipov confirmed that the evaluation of the summit conclusion by his country had been positive and sympathetic.

Both the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, and Mr Narasimha Rao utilized the occasion of Mr Arkhipov's visit to convey to him India's anxiety that the recommendations of the summit needed to be implemented by the international community. Specifically, Indian leaders stressed the constructive importance of Mrs Gandhi's suggestion that all member nations of the United Nations should attend the forthcoming 38th General Assembly session at the level of the heads of state. This would provide the opportunity to all heads of state to spend a week or so together and apply their collective minds to the major problems faced by the world. India is anxious that the session should be attended by the Soviet secretary general, Mr Yuriy Andropov, himself, just as it is anxious that President Reagan should also attend it.

Secondly, one of the new ideas emanating from the summit in pursuance of the suggestions by Mrs Gandhi was that an international conference on money and finance for development should be held with universal participation. Such a conference could throw up useful ideas on the functioning of world financial and monetary institutions. Indian leaders sought the Soviet Union's cooperation in this conference.

There was a special reason for seeking that cooperation. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have hitherto stayed away from conferences between the developed and developing world. Soviet leaders stayed away, for instance, from the Cancun summit in 1981. They have invariably pleaded that the responsibility for raising the economic standards of the Third World countries rests with the industrialist West because it was the West which was guilty of having exploited them both politically and economically. India entertains the hope that the Soviet Union will persuade itself to attend the international conference if only because the dimensions of the current global economic crisis are such that a united and common approach is called for to resolve it.

Mr Arkhipov can now be expected to convey to Mr Yuriy Andropov India's concern on major global problems with the benfit of a first-hand impression. His visit also provided the opportunity to both the countries [to demonstrate] their mutual desire to strengthen Indo-Soviet friendship. Ties between India and the Soviet Union have endured the test of time, and each regards the other as partners in the common task of working for durable world peace.

Thanks to the frank exchange of views, Mr Arkhipov's visit has created the necessary atmosphere for the proposed visit to India of Yuriy Andropov himself later this year. Between now and then the two countries would have taken all measures to implement the on-going bilateral cooperation in varied fields with earnestness and sincerity. Meanwhile, India will await with interest the Soviet response to the key proposals connected with the UN session and the international monetary conference.

PAKISTAN

Delhi Reports Move Against Prominent Politician

BK181449 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] In Pakistan, a prominent politician, Maulana Fazlur Rahman, has been externed from Punjab Province following his criticism of the country's present regime. This was reported by an Islamabad daily today.

The paper said that the Maulana told a gathering of lawyers in the Lahore high court bar on Tuesday that the government is not sincere about holding elections. Mr Rahman is the secretary general of the Jama'at-i-Ulema-i-Islam, a constituent of the eight-party Movement for Restoration of Democracy in Pakistan.

40 Members of Pakistan People's Party Arrested

BK190908 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] In Pakistan, about 40 people have been arrested on charges of subversion. The arrested are said to be the members of the banned Pakistan People's Party.

The leader of the National Democratic Party, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, has accused the martial law regime of imposing restrictions on the movement of opposition leaders. He told newsmen in Peshawar, where he had gone to receive his party president, Sherbaz Khan Mazari, last evening, that his party chief was not allowed to get down from the plane and was sent back to Karachi by the authorities.

SRI LANKA

Reportage on 18 May Voting, Poll Results

BK181110 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpts] Voting began this morning to elect representatives for 18 parliamentary constituencies, 12 municipal councils, and 34 urban councils. According to reports from our correspondents, the majority of the voters had cast their votes by now. Police and the Armed Forces have been installed to maintain law and order. Riot squads are maintaining patrols and providing security at polling stations. Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation has made all arrangements to broadcast the results as soon as they are released.

Meanwhile, a communique from the Presidential Secretariat states that there have been reports reaching the police of attempts to disrupt the parliamentary by-election and also the local government election. They have also received information that certain groups might resort to acts of violence immediately after polling or after the results are announced. As in the past, the government has decided to declare state of emergency from 1700 today to protect the public from any violence that may be resorted to by interested parties and to prevent disruption or damage to property.

The emergency will be revoked no sooner it is considered that the situation has returned to normal.[sentence as heard]

Voting 'Peaceful in General'

BK181324 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpts] The counting of votes in the local government elections has already begun.

According to reports from our correspondents, voting has been brisk and there has been much enthusiasm among the voters. This was seen particularly in the voting for the by-election. A few incidents were reported in Jaffna and some other areas. However, voting has been peaceful in general. Very heavy polling was reported in Batticalao. There were no incidents in the area.

Except for a few minor incidents — where some bombs exploded near certain polling stations — polling in Jaffna went on smoothly and peacefully. No one was injured in those incidents and no damage was caused to any property. An Army vehicle was also reported to have been shot at by some youtsh at Point (?Central). No one was injured.

The government agent, Jaffna, (Naveleson Namekaria), told the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation that everything had worked according to plan and they were able to conduct the poll peacefully. Jaffna Deputy Inspector General (Rajaguru) said that due to the vigilance of the police and the security forces no major incident had taken place and law and order were maintained in the peninsula.

Emergency regulations are now in operation throughout the island. The government decided to declare a state of emergency from 1700 today to maintain law and order.

United National Party Leading

BK181603 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpts] The United National Party is leading in the local government elections held today. Of the results so far announced, it has secured two municipal councils.

One soldier was killed and another soldier and two policemen injured seriously when terrorists in Jaffna opened fire at a polling booth 2 miles away from the Jaffna City. The injured soldier and one of the injured policemen are now being boarded at the Jaffna hospital. Army sources told the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation that a group of terrorists armed with machineguns stormed the [word indistinct] booth and threw hand bombs. The security forces fired back and unconfirmed reports say that there were casualties among the terrorists as well. Brigadier (Balgawa),

military coordinator in Jaffna, and Deputy Inspector General, northern range,(Rajagura), said the situation was well under control.

AFP on Results, Violence

BK190650 Hong Kong AFP in English 0631 GMT 19 May 83

[By Neville de Silva]

[Text] Colombo, May 19 (AFP) — The ruling United National Party (UNP) scored a sweeping victory in yesterday's parliamentary and local government elections marred by violence that reportedly killed two people and wounded at least three others.

Official results today showed that the UNP of President Junius Jayewardene took 13 of the 17 parliamentary by-elections decided with results for one seat pending. The UNP also won control of 34 of 46 local councils contested.

The Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) of former Marxist Prime Minister Sirima Bandaranaike won three parliamentary seats and the Socialist People United Party (MEP) took one.

The pro-Moscow Communist Party and the Trotskyist Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Equal Society Party) were blanked and the Marxist Janata Vimukti Peramuna (Peoples Liberation Front) was roundly defeated in its southern stronghold.

The UNP showing exceeded predictions by observers here who had tipped the ruling party to win half the parliamentary seats in the elections, held under tight security with 11,000 policemen and 7,000 troops mobilized.

But despite tight security and an announced state of emergency, the voting was marred by violence in northern Jaffna District by Tamil separatists, whose call for a boycott of the elections produced an unprecedented low turnout.

Jaffna was reported quiet today after one soldier was killed and three others wounded yesterday when Tamils wielding automatic weapons and grenades attacked a polling booth.

Forty to 50 houses and shops near the scene of the incident were set ablaze in what was seen as a retaliatory action. Reports from the capital of Jaffna said that nearly 1,000 homeless people took shelter in the local university.

In another incident, a militant group also exchanged gunfire with a Navy patrol bringing in alleged terrorists, reportedly killing one of the suspects.

The Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) captured all the local posts at stake in the northern district following the boycott call by militants who backed it with violence and threats, police sources said.

In Jaffna, less than 10,000 of the 67,000 registered voters cast their ballots in the municipal election, the Ceylong *Daily News* newspaper reported. It said that turnout was very low in other northern areas.

The elections were the third test of political sentiment here following Mr. Jayewardene's re-election to a six-year-term last October and the national referendum that extended the life of the parliament where the UNP had 143 of 168 seats.

Mr. Jayewardene created 17 of the parliamentary vacancies filled yesterday by demanding the resignations of UNP legislators in districts where less than half the voters backed his government in last year's balloting. The 18th vacancy was created by a resignation.

With December's referendum postponing general elections until 1989, observers here believed that the government sought the by-elections to give the opposition an opportunity to win some parliamentary seats.

Israeli, Lebanese Agreement Criticized

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD182147 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Our country's Foreign Affairs Ministry has issued a statement in connection with the recent agreement between the regime occupying Jerusalem and Lebanon on the withdrawal of foreign forces from the latter. The Foreign Affairs Ministry statement says:

The conspiracies hatched by archsatan America and the Zionist regime — after Egypt threw another Islamic and Arab country into the swamp of Camp David, and in the name of an agreement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon — has again prepared grounds for extensive domination of America and the regime occupying Jerusalem over oppressed Lebanon.

The Islamic Republic of Iran considers this disgraceful agreement to be a declaration of open enmity with the world of Islam and the Arab world; as a further step toward the implementation of the Camp David accord and the Reagan Plan; and as the betrayal of the ideal of Palestine, since it is a formal confession to the Zionists' existence and is used as a peace treaty with this invading regime. The Islamic Republic of Iran, in condemning this agreement, asks the Islamic and Arab world to oppose this agreement and its sinister consequences.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while categorically rejecting the unfounded comparison between the presence of the Syrian and Palestinian forces in Lebanon with the presence of the invading Zionist forces, once again declares that the liberation of Lebanon and the other Islamic and Arab lands is only possible through the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist forces and their multinational supporters, and a continuation of the extensive and multilateral struggle of the Muslim and Arab nations of the region against America and Zionism until complete destruction of this regime and the liberation of all Palestine and the beloved Al-Quds.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while condemning efforts aimed at putting Syria under pressure and at imposing this disgraceful agreement upon the Muslim and combative Lebanese nation and the Arab world, expresses its full support for the fraternal Syrian nation's resistance to the oppressive and Zionist interests. It hopes that with divine help continuation of this resistance will strengthen the anti-oppression and anti-Zionist front in the region and will accelerate the total destruction of the Zionist regime.

Khamene'i Remarks

LD181329 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 May 83

[From the news headlines]

[Text] At the conclusion of today's session of the Cabinet, referring to the recent accord between the regime occupying Jerusalem and Lebanon with regard to the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, the prime minister emphasized: The tough policy of the Islamic Revolution and our regime is against such plots and schemes. We are certain that such schemes will not culminate in anything good for global arrogance and will be a springboard of action so that the nations of the region come to better know the logic of bullying arising from the oppression of the superpowers and accelerate their movement toward fighting global arrogance.

Jomhuri-ye Eslami Comments

GF181840 Tehran IRNA in English 1726 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Tehran, May 18, IRNA — The efforts by the American officials, restlessly shuttling back and forth to Lebanon, to clinch the ongoing process of aggression by the Zionist regime is reaching crucial stages while hardly a year has passed since Zionist carnage in Lebanon, wrote the daily *Jomhuri-ye Eslami* in its editorial today entitled "Lebanon Devoured by Zionism." Excerpts of the article follow:

The Zionist regime appears pleased having exacted more concessions, in the wake of its crime, after having violated the most basic of international law in its all-out aggression against Lebanon.

In spite of the imperialist mass media report that the agreements signed call for the withdrawal of the Zionist forces from Lebanon, the real contents of the agreements disclosed recently show that they aim at perpetuating the results of the Zionist aggressions against Lebanon. According to the very text of the agreements, the Zionist forces can stay in Lebanon under the same pretexts they used to stay there previously.

In other words, the agreement is to legitimise the existence of the Zionist forces in Lebanon, hence the Lebanese regime recognises the Zionist regime and promises to solve its differences with the Zionist regime through peaceful avenues. Even if the Zionist regime resorts to subterfuges for its continual stay in Lebanon, the Lebanese regime may only complain to the international organisations which have pursued the policy of wait and see vis-a-vis the Palestinian problems. What really the Phalangists have achieved in this agreement is giving the Zionist regime a white check in order to meet the expenses required for the losses its forces sustained while carrying out their systematic operations against the Palestinians, last Sep. in Lebanon. By signing this agreement, the Phalangists have enabled the Zionist regime to devour Lebanon.

What has been signed now as the pact for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Lebanon, is not at all comparable to the Camp David accords, since this is the first time that an Arab regime assumes responsibility of safeguarding the Zionist regime, while mobilising its forces in defence of the Zionists instead of defending its own people. Also the agreement earmarks a great part of Lebanon's national wealth, lands and most strategic areas, as the security zones in which the existence of the aggressor Zionists is justified.

The Lebanese regime commits itself not to face the Zionist regime even in case of probable conflict since in that case the pact

would be cancelled and that it would never allow any third country to send forces to Lebanon in order to defend it.

The Phalangists obligations vis-a-vis the Zionist regime does not finish here, for they have promised to put an end to the services of those organisations committed to liberate the occupied lands in Lebanon, thus giving the Zionist regime a hint that they would later declare such organisations legal in Lebanon.

From now on, we should expect that the policies of Lebanon and the Zionist regime would be one and the same, although the Zionists cannot openly enact what they wish. This is because of the fact that Phalangists have declared cancellation of any policy contradicting the policies of the Zionist regime, be it those of the Arab countries, the non-aligned countries, or other international organisations.

What is the problem here? Why can't the Lebanese Government understand that it should expel the Zionist regime from its territory?

The answer to these questions might be that the Phalangists themselves came to power and fostered by the Zionist regime's aggressions in Lebanon. Time and again the Zionist officials have announced that Phalangists cannot survive without the continued incursions of the Zionists. This is why the U.S. and the Zionist regime are the only partners in the talks claimed to be participated by Lebanon, the U.S. and the Zionist regime, since they see Lebanon as a hapless agent in their hands ready to be manipulated in whatever form they wish.

Khamene'i, Algerian Prime Minister Hold Talks

LD181246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, who came to Tehran leading a delegation of Algerian political and economic officials, today met and held talks with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

Also attending the meeting were: Commerce Minister 'Asgar-Owladi-Mosalman; the deputy prime minister for institutional affairs [title as received] and the political under secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the Algerian and Iranian ambassadors to Tehran and Algiers.

The Algerian prime minister, referring to the amicable relations between the two countries, said: Bearing the most cordial greetings from the president of the Muslim state of Algeria, I express my pleasure at my meeting with the Iranian president. Our aim in traveling to the fraternal state of Iran is to consolidate and expand relations between the two states of Iran and Algeria.

Then Mr Khamene'i, after welcoming the Algerian delegation, said: I am very happy to meet the responsible officials and our brothers from the friendly and fraternal state of Algeria. We think that in the present situation, in which arrogant policies are bringing pressure to bear on these regions from one moment to the next, the need for such close contacts is increasing. These pressures have been felt by you in Africa and by us here and by the preogressive elements in the Middle East.

Continuing his speech and referring to the U.S. plan for Lebanon, our country's president said: This is indeed the final page of the U.S. scenario in Lebanon. With this accord, they have both driven a wedge between the Islamic world and brought pressure to bear on Syria in that region. It is essential for me to remind you here that the progressive countries of Islam and the Arab world should do their utmost to back Syria with regard to this pressure.

Referring to the great many things the two nations of Iran and Algeriahad in common, Mr Khamene'i added: At this juncture, the rapprochement between progressive governments is of immense importance and in your region, Africa, we believe that this issue also applies. Mr Khamene'i said: Islam, antagonism to global arrogance, and a revolutionary spirit are among the things commonly shared by our countries and we appreciate that.

Emphasizing the need to increase unity among the countries of the steadfastness front and the effort to wipe out the usurping Zionist entity, our country's president said: The fact is that the slogan on wiping out the usurping Zionist regime should never cease to be uttered and we believe that the steadfastness front and any other similar front set up by Muslim countries should be accorded complete support.

Referring to the need to expand ever-increasing unity among Islamic countries, Mr Khamene'i said: We hope that our Algerian brothers succeed by the grace of God in any decision they make along the path of progressive government. Ailah willing, may your visit to our country be a successful one and may it increase and multiply the pace of progress in relations between the two countries.

Khomeyni Addresses Council of Guardians Members

LD181217 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 May 83

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 18 May at meeting with jurisconsults and legal experts-members of the Council of Guardians — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I thank you for all your efforts. Do not expect not to be insulted. We all know that unless one does something, no one will insult you. Insults are for those who wish to be alive. None of us should expect praise. We should act in God's name and not care who likes it or who does not. Wherever possible, I have supported the Majlis and the Guardians Council. We should unite to create an Islamic country. Today, the world is against us because of Islam. Those who are ignorant say Islam is of no use. But, those who are even a little aware of conditions in Iran say Islam is good, but true Islam not Iran's Islam.

All this propaganda is not directed against you and me; it is directed against Islam. If we were to abandon Islam, no one would be against us. Today, no one condemns America or the

Soviet Union, who are engaged in so much corruption in the world. We are receiving all the condemnation. Throughout the world, only Iran is being questioned. But, if we preserve our unity, if we act with one voice and one aim, we need not fear anything.

We should treat each other well. We should be determined to remain free and independent. Be certain that we can be so. We need only be afraid if those in charge have differences of opinion and if the people are not present on the scene. Thank God, today the people are present on the scene and all those in charge are in harmony with each other.

Once again, I thank you for your efforts in the Guardians Council. You work for God; God willing, He will support you. Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

Prosecutor General Comments on Tudeh Party Trial Plans

LD181821 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpts] Islamic Revolution Prosecutor General Musavi-Tabrizi today gave an exclusive interview to our correspon dent.He commented on the trial of the treacherous leaders of the Tudeh Party, the fight against profiteering and hoarding, and the struggle against smuggling and the distribution of narcotics. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Musavi-Tabrizi, following the broadcast of the interview with the members of the defunct party, when and how will their trial take place [words indistinct]? What treatment will be given to its supporters who present themselves?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [Passage indistinct] In connection with the situation concerning [word indistinct], I must say that, with the succor of God, all the leaders of the Tudeh Party have [words indistinct] and most have been arrested; more than 1,500 of them [words indistinct] have been arrested. A large number have said that the date announced by the Revolution Prosecutor's office [words indistinct]. A large number have presented themselves in various towns and cities, as well as in Tehran.

According to the program announced by the prosecutor's office and the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, they should present themselves to complete certain forms. They should bring three photographs of themselves with (?three) photocopies of their birth certificiates. After completing the forms, which ask several questions, they will be allowed to go back to their jobs and normal business. This is the treatment they will receive from the prosecutor's office and the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

With regard to those who have been arrested, their dossiers are in the process of being completed. Preliminary and further interrogations have taken place. Most of them have confessed and [words indistinct]. They have all confessed to their offenses, their personal offenses while in the party. They have also confessed to the offenses they committed at the orders of their party. Their dossiers are nearly complete and, God willing, once completed, they will be tried in court.

God willing, some will be tried in open court. We can of course arrange an open trial for a greater number of them, but if some of them apply to be tried in a closed court, we may agree. However, we believe that most of them should be tried in an open court so the nation of Iran, the oppressed nations of the world, and even the criminal (?superpowers) will realize how the superpowers — be they Eastern or Western — are trying to exploit and colonize the oppressed nations. We believe — God willing — that their trial will be one of the most fruitful [as heard] trials in Iran. [Passage indistinct].

Since we are in the process of investigation and since their dossiers require more information at this stage, it is not possible to give an exact date for the trial. This will be announced later, God willing. [end recording]

Police Issue Statement on Tudeh Party Weapons

LD182013 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] The public relations office of the Islamic Republic of Iran police announced in a statement: Following the efforts of the brother guards and the Islamic Revolution prosecutor's office in discovering and foiling conspiracies of the defunct and treacherous Tudeh Party, the security officers and alert people have discovered duplicating machines, printing machines, weapons, and ammunition in most cities of the country, particularly in the streets and alleys of Tehran. The hezbollahi ummah are hereby requested to report to their nearest police station promptly if they come across such items.

The statement has also called upon members and supporters of the defunct Tudeh Party to abide by the Islamic Revolution prosecutor's office statement and present themselves to various centers of the Guards Corps or the security organs to hand in such items.

NVOI Commentary on Reported Elimination of Prisoners

TA182008 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 18 May 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Protests of Progressive Mankind and Broad Dimensions of Illegal Acts in Our Country"]

[Excerpt] Dear compatriots: The managers of the bloody plot against the true revolutionary dissenting forces, particularly members and leaders of the Iranian Tudeh Party, in order to justify their crimes, are continuing to subject prisoners to torture and pressure and to eliminate some of the captive strugglers. Reportedly, many of these captive strugglers have been transferred to unknown destinations and others have been eliminated.

The perpetration of such crimes by a handful of fanatical and superficial torturers trained by SAVAK, who act under the orders of pseudojurisconsults and pseudosources of imitation that support the landlords and major capitalists, is not in the least surprising.

The history of the last 2 to 3 years has shown that a large number of persons, particularly innocent young people, have been eliminated and killed in the prisons of the Islamic Government by these professional torturers and killers right in front of shari'a judges and revolution prosecutor generals, simply for having political beliefs other than those of the ruling apparatus. The dossiers pertaining to these crimes exist in the office of the country's prosecutor general and the Supreme Court.

Some of the dossiers that have been realistically investigated have in certain cases resulted in the legal persecution and dismissal of the shari'a judges and the revolution prosecutor generals. Of course, with the dismissal or even with the immediate punishment of these transgressor judges and prosecutor generals and those barbarous torturers in the revolution courts, the victims of these crimes will not be resurrected.

The amazing thing is that up to this day the Islamic Government has not wanted to learn a lesson from these bitter experiences, and is again placing the fate of those who have been arrested on baseless charges in the hands of these same gentlemen and their torturers.

It is in view of the bitter experiences in connection with the fate of the imprisoned revolutionary strugglers and the criminal acts of the jailers of the Islamic Government in the past and present that our homeland's people and world public opinion are greatly concerned over the fate of the imprisoned Tudeh members and other strugglers on the path of the revolution and the freedom of our homeland.

The dispatch of letters and telegrams addressed to responsible officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with the arrest of a number of Iranian Tudeh Party members and leaders is continuing.

Radio Iran Reports Arrest of Student Followers of Imam

GF182010 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] With the arrest of another group of student followers of the imam's Line, the number of arrested imami has now reached nine.

Early yesterday morning, three students who had occupied the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and who were allegedly in contact with the Tudeh Party were arrested in Karaj's Zurabad District. An eyewitness said that the special security forces, in civilian clothes, confiscated photocopies of a number of unpublished documents taken from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. They were taken to an undisclosed destination.

We had a report earlier that the security forces have been taken from the U.S. Embassy. It has been reported that this batch of lost documents were taken out of Iran months ago and their publication can reveal some of the political secrets of the Islamic Republican elements.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,319

LD181806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 May 83

[Communique No 1,319 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The situation on the fronts of the imposed war are brought to the attention of the beloved compatriots:

Sporadic exchange of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued yesterday on most of the western fronts of the country. Opening heavy and effective fire on enemy positions and units, our artillery units stopped the operational activities of the enemy. By destroying two of the enemy's personnel carrying trucks, one mortar launcher, and several observation posts, slit trenches, and foxholes, our units killed or wounded a number of the enemy's forces and their equipment crew.

Through the fire of the combatants of Islam in the Marivan area, losses and casualties were inflicted on the Saddamist forces. By dispatching patrol groups and penetrating deep inside Saddam's blasphemous forces, our self-sacrificing combatants dealt heavy blows against them. In the Khanom-e Sheykhan area, three tanks and one 106-mm rifle of the Iraqi forces were completely destroyed. In the (Velyaveh) and (Biyareh) areas, one infantry company of the Iraqi forces was smashed and a considerable number of its personnel were killed or wounded.

On the southern fronts, the strong combatants of Islam continued to defend their guarded positions and areas. By dispatching patrol groups and opening defensive fire, they brought the movements and activities of the Saddamist forces under their control; by opening artillery fire on the enemy's battery emplacements, they stopped their fire.

On the Abadan front, exchanges of fire continued on both sides of the Arvand Rud between our forces and the Zionist enemy. As a result of the Gendarmerie heroes' fire on enemy positions, about nine heavy weapon and machinegun trenches of the Iraqi forces were completely destroyed and a number of their crews were killed or wounded.

Saddam's criminal mercenaries continued their routine crimes on the Abadan front yesterday, bringing the city of Abadan under their artillery fire. This resulted in some losses and the wounding of one of our beloved compatriots.

The self-sacrificing heroes of the Air force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday robbed the warplanes of the Saddamist forces of any opportunity to carry out air raids.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Musavi-Ardabili Addresses Guards Corps Members

LD180958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] A group of selfless people from the Sar Allah rest home of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and a number of members of the Guards Corps of the country's third area yesterday afternoon met with State Supreme Court President Musavi-Ardabili.

During the meeting, the president of the State Supreme Court, addressing the self-sacrificing combatants of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps said: The revolution which has been greater than that which we, our friends and enemies, used to imagine. And before being proud of the Islamic Revolution, we are proud of your presence. Your acts of selflessness have brought Musavi-Ardabili added: You have lost your health, but you have saved the Koran and Islam and you have reduced the superpowers to abjection. In all fairness, in return for all this greatness, you have paid a small price.

The president of the State Supreme Court also said: Dear combatants, if you cannot bear arms on the battlefield, you can play an effective role in the field of intellect.

Firuzabad Appeals for Volunteers To Go to Fronts

GF181522 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] A joint communique was published today by the Friday imam and the Islamic Revolution Guards Committee of Firuzabad. This communique noted the needs on the fronts fighting against Saddam's forces and invited the hezbollah and youth of Firuzabad to sign up with the committee and go to the fronts to help their fighting brothers in the Islamic forces. The guards unit which sends forces from the Islamic Revolution Guards committee of Firuzabad is ready for registration until the end of this month.

Imam 8-Point Decree Headquarters Reports on Work

GF181838 Tehran IRNA in English 1710 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Tehran, May 18, IRNA — The headquarters in charge of implementing Imam Khomeyni's 8-point decree issued a report on its activities since December 15, 1982, today.

The report said 24 delegations were sent to the provinces each with one committed scholar, one religious judge and a representative of the executive branch in order to look into the complaints of the people. Excerpts:

Gilan Province: 9,400 complaints were received, 4,000 of which have been studied and final decisions on them have been implemented.

Zanjan Province: 2,790 complaints were received, more than 1,800 were studied and final decisions on them have been implemented and 1,504 others have been sent to specific legal authorities after preliminary investigations.

Mazandaran Province: 14,084 complaints were received, 5,000 of which have been sent ot legal authorities.

Khorasan Province: 13,790 complaints were received, 5,120 complaints have been classified and preliminary investigations of them have been completed. 2,500 of the complaints were not related to the 8-point decree, and the rest are being examined.

Central Province: 2,900 complaints were received, 234 have been forwarded to legal authorities, 150 complaints concerning the courts of the Islamic Revolution and the justice offices were investigated and final decisions on them were made and the rest are being studied.

Bushehr and Khuzestan Provinces and the cities of Esfahan, Shiraz and Kerman: 34,122 complaints were received, 7,770 were investigated and final decisions on them were made. 3,032 complaints were forwarded to legal authorities and the rest are under investigation.

West and East Azarbayjan, Sistan va Baluchestan, Yazd, Bakhtaran and Lorestan Provinces: 33,448 complaints were received, final investigations of more than 9,500 of them have been completed and major portion of them have been sent to legal authorities.

Khokiluyeh-va-Boyer Ahmad, Hamedan, Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari and Ilam Provinces: 4,300 complaints were received, 1,500 of which have been investigated and final decisions on them have been taken.

The central headquarters and the delegation in Tehran Province: The central headquarters received 28,800 complaints and the delegation in Tehran received 13,900 complaints, most of which have been investigated and the remaining are under investigation.

The report said most complaints received from throughout the country were from the following organisations: job applicants selecting committees, offices in charge of government personnel changes, city lands and farm lands organisations, Islamic Revolution courts and justice offices, government offices of the Ministries of Education, Labour, Agriculture, Commerce, Health, Interior, Prisons, cases involving the firing of workers from factories, the Foundation for the Oppressed, Islamic Revolution guard and committees, and the basij [mobilization] popular forces.

The report said that the following were among the most important decisions taken by the headquarters during this period: dismissals of the Islamic Revolution prosecutor in Qom, the representative of the prosecutor's office in Tehran's mayors office, the administrative and financial deputy of the Labour and Social Affairs Ministry, the deputy Islamic Revolution's prosecutor in Birjand and Bushehr, the deputy Islamic revolutions prosecutor of Tabriz, the legal advisor of Semnans Foundation for the Oppressed, detaining Masjed soleyman's central district governor as well as the previous district governor and head of the tribal affairs office of Masjed Soleyman, freeing 31 prisoners in Ahvaz, dissolving the offices in charge of government personnel changes in the Agriculture Ministry, and in Hormozgan Prov-

ince's education office, arresting embezzlers in Tabriz's slaughter house, discovering financial embezzlement in Bakhtaran Province's industrial standards and research office.

Montazeri Confers With Iraqi Council Spokesman

GF181516 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim, the spokesman of the Supreme Council of the Iraqi Islamic Revolution, conferred with Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom yesterday. During their talks, Ayatollah Montazeri expressed his views on the arrest of 90 people close to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim by the Iraqi regime on 7 May. Montazeri said: Through such detention campaigns, Saddam, who sees himself at the doorstep of his fall, believes he will succeed in obstructing the movement and struggle of the Muslim people of Iraq.

Montazeri also appealed to the struggling Muslim ulema both in and outside Iraq to continue resisting the regime which is dominating Iraq and to maintain their struggle with the inspiration they derive from the guidance of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution.